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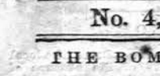

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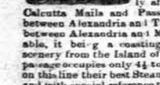

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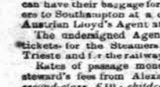

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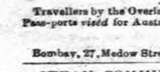

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PORT, Old, very superior	do.	,,	30
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Do. do. do.	do.	,,	18
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Joint Stock Bank	20	.....	40 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	151 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	115 prem.
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Victoria Land and Press Co.	4 000	.....	Rs. 80v prem.
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Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 3,000 prem.
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Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	3 per. cent.	Rs. 800
Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company	2,500	.....	Rs. 1,100 prem.
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Bonded Warehouse	600	.....	Par.
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,, Loan	1842-43	
,, Loan	1854-55	}
New Five per Cent. Loan		105
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan		115 prem.

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Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-3-3
Bank of England Notes	,,	10-2-0
Spanish Dollars	,,	240
Carolus	,,	300
Mexican Dollars	,,	225
German Crowns	,,	213
Five-Franc Pieces	,,	208 per 100 pieces.
Bar Silver	,,	106½
Gold Leaf	,,	16-9-0

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To Liverpool (Cotton)	£3	2s.	6d. to £3	12s. 6d.
,, (Seed)	£2	0s.	0d. to £2	2s. 0d.
To London (Cotton)	£3	2s.	6d. to £3	5s. 0d.
,, (Seed)	£2	15s.	0d. to £2	17s. 6d.
To China	} No offers.			
To Clyde				
To Hull				
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 17 to 18			

(PRICES CURRENT (19th Oct. 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
Broach and Surat New (ready.)	Rs. 600 to 602
New Dhollera, (ready.)	,, 602 to 605
New Bhownaggur, (ready.)	,, 602 to 605
New Oomrawuttee	,, 540 to 550
New Comptа, (ready)	,, 575 to 580
New Dharwar Sawginned	,, 665 to 670
New Barsee and Nuggur	,, 535 to 540
New Veeravul	,, 550 to 555
New Khandeish	,, 515 to 520
New Poratchee	,, 555 to 560
New Accote	,, 570 to 575
New Mangalore	,, 560 to 562
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,600 to Rs. 1,610.	
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish...at Rs. 7 2 to 7 3 per cwt.	
Rapeseed, Guzerat	,, 6 10 to 6 12
Gingelly mixed (Black	,, 32 to 33
and White)	,, 38 to 39
Niger	,, 27 to 28

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Oct. 21	Sir J. R. Carnac (s).	Van Wullen.	Surat 20 Oct.
	Euphemism	Proturno	Mauritius 23 Sept.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Ship *Euphemism* from Mauritius.—Mrs. Proturno, and 1 child, and 4 natives.

Per Steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac* from Surat.—G. Baily, Esq., Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Gilder; Mr. and Mrs. Nelson; Mrs. and Miss Rector, and 175 natives.

LIST OF VESSELS OF THE BOMBAY MARINE.

VESSELS.	STATIONS.
1. Ajdaha	Bombay Harbour.
2. Coromandel	
3. Goolsanar	
4. Hugh Rose	
5. Snake	
6. Zenobia	

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c. l. signifies "commenced loading."]

750	Chapman, R. Harland—B. H. Cama.	(c. l. Sept. 17)
793	Glorians, Vaile—Ewart, Latham & Co.	
	FOR LIVERPOOL.	
1033	Aazm Brown, S. Rogers—D. Sorabjee.	(c. l. Sept. 12)
1153	Admiral Lyons, Thompson—Robinson, & Co.	
1287	Annot Lyne, Shaw—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
991	Baron Renfrew, Rees—Killick Nixon & Co.	
639	Barbara, Wilson—Nourse & Co.	(c. l. Aug. 17)
2153	Bates Family, J. Hogg—Bates & Co.	(c. l. Sept. 23)
1005	Beeston Castle, Cormey—R. Scovell & Co.	(c. l. Sept. 25)
1104	Camperdown, Houston.	
1059	Charger, Smyth.	
990	City of Brussels,—Finlay, Clark & Co.	(c. l. Sept. 22)
890	Edendale, Martin—Peel Cassels & Co.	
1091	Elphaket Greeley—P. Hormusjee Sons	(c. l. Sept. 22)
1325	Kercelydon, Wright—Nasmyth & Co.	
1393	Flying Venus, H. Litton—E. Bates & Co.	(c. l. Oct. 6)
1328	Habneenan, Phillips—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. Oct. 3)
1117	Helen Scott, Cunningham.—Coupland & Co.	
1153	India Guthrie—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
952	Indian Queen, Jago.	
	Inkerman, Grant.	
792	Japanese, Thaker—Lyon Brothers & Co.	
804	Joshua, Bartlett—Ewart, Latham & Co.	(c. l. Sept. 22)
855	Lady Havelock, Stevens, Brothers & Co.	(c. l. Oct. 2)
1236	Lancastrian, T. Donaldson—G. S. King & Co.	(c.l. Sept. 17)
1057	Lord Palmerston, Halcrow—R. Stewart & Co.	(c.l.Sept10)
713	Mahratta, Wilson—Ewart, Latham & Co.	(c. l. Oct. 3)
311	Missouri, Calhoun.	
1745	Merchant Prince, Tra,—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
844	Minnehaha, Morgan—Burjorjee & Co.	(c. l. Sept. 25)
1059	Oriental, J. Ballard—Cursetjee Jamsetjee.	(c. l. Sept. 23)
	Orissa, Evans.	
1435	Pera, Twodie—Lawrence & Co.	
1357	Salsette, Dawson—Stoehr, Prieger & Co.	(c. l. Sept. 10)
818	Sarah Sands, Gillies—E. Bates & Co.	
744	Seapark, Bell—Grey & Co.	(l. c. Sept. 14)
896	Summerlee, R. Hughes.	
1152	Tythonus, Alexander—R. Scovell & Co.	(c. l. Sept. 26)
	FOR HAVRE.	
411	Maupertius, Leborgne—Jules Sick & Co.	
541	Naval Brigade, Moon—Stewart & Co.	
346	Robertson, James—Stephenson & Co.	
	FOR ZANZIBAR.	
284	Parsee, Burke.	(c. l. Oct. 3)
	FOR MAULMAIN.	
592	Princess Royal, Anderson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
665	Sparkling Wave (s), Emery—Cohen & Co.	
	FOR PENANG.	
298	Sir Bartle Frere, Nacoda—H. E. Sidick.	(c. l. Sep. 21)
	FOR KURRACHEE.	
290	Tilly (s), Taunton—B. I. S. N. Co.	(c. l. Oct. 3)
	Penang (s), Blackmore.	
	NOT FIXED.	
	Ammanatool Currim, Nacoda.	
307	Artemise, Nacoda—Canum Natha.	
	Berenice (s), Burns.	
	Berthe et Louise, Le Blanc—Robert Frith & Co.	
227	Bombay (s),—C. Nusserwanjee.	(For sale.)
559	Bombay Castle (l), Wadge—B. I. S. N. Co.	(in dock.)
534	Brahimo Merchant, Miller—Hajee A. S. Cadoo.	
207	Dadley, Nacoda—Mahomedbhoy Oomerbhoy.	
801	Dalhousie (s), Moreland—B. I. S. N. Co.	
1440	Eliza, Nickerson, Stearns, Hobart & Co.	
	Euphemus, Profurno.	
638	Faiz Allum, Stafford.	
291	Futle Mubarrack, Nacoda—Wootumchund Manekchund.	
189	Gazelle, Nacoda—Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy.	
1200	Gorilla, Hill—Wallace & Co.	
385	Governor Higginson (s), Calder—B. I. S. N. Co.	(in dock)
956	Granite State (A.), Jacobs—Farnham & Co.	
733	Hamoody, Nacoda—Sheik Mahomed Abdool Latiff.	
978	Kildare, Hedcock—E. Bates & Co.	
808	Kossuth, J. Bennett.	
80	Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowsajee Eduljee & Co.	
624	Maria Gray, Henderson.	
307	Mankee, Nacoda—Ally M. Khan.	
446	Nader Shah, Nacoda—C. Nathabhoy & Sons.	
545	Nowa Vidal (s), Baxter—Dovanbhoy Cursetjee & Co.	
791	Robins, Coates—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.	
159	Royal Victoria, Nacoda—D. B. Khan.	
	Satellite.	
	Shen Shah, Gillam.	

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

541 Nepaul, W. Curling.
1496 Malta (s), G. Hyde.
Orissa, Parish.
1350 Pottinger, (laid up,)
1240 Simla, (under repair.)
742 Singapore.

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

364 James Wilson, Shepherd.
450 Jessica, Tyrrill.
655 Loretto, McLeod—Fleming & Co.
630 Salo, Nordgren—S. Tyabjee & Co.
FOR MARSEILLES.
531 Dovar Court, Heigh.
367 Joachim Christian, Peters—P. Carsetjee & Co.
FOR MOULMEIN.
500 Anna Henderson, Kinsilie—Fleming & Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
349 Leucothea (Frnk.) Benter,—Fleming & Co.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

510	Caroline Agnes, Ovenstone—W. Nicol & Co.	
	Charente (s).	
815	City of Carlisle, Pentreath—Peel, Cassel & Co.	July 31
710	Coleroon, Hall—Peel, Cassels & Co.	July 15
045	Cospatrick, Elmslie—W. Nicol & Co.	
850	Confidence, Heily—W. Nicol & Co.	
441	Dorothy, Bruce.	Aug. 28
1153	East, Boyd.	
927	Edmund Graham, McIntyre.	
1060	Egeria, Pollock—Martin, Young & Co.	
480	Empress, Piers.	
810	Gosforth, Shaw—Grey & Co.	July 20
1061	Gilbert Thompson, Cooper—Bates & Co.	Aug. 11
1168	Glasgow, Taylor.	June 18
	H. M St. Assaye.	
1036	Marian Moore, Monce.	Aug. 17
731	Percy Douglas, Hunson.	
956	Preston, Moffat—Lyon Brothers & Co.	July 4
824	Queen of the North, Crombie—A. H. Huschke & Co.	July 24
2345	Rangoon (s), Burne—P. & O. Co.	Aug. 31
861	Salamance, Livesay—W. Nicol & Co.	
679	Scindo, Schwarabury—Fleming & Co.	
893	Sebastean Cabot, Morgan.	
1231	Stalwart, Crawford—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Aug. 21
799	Sir Ralph Abercrombie, Macdonald.	
1045	Star of India, Morris—W. Nicol & Co.	July 31
989	Southampton, Limstrong.	
1001	St. Hilds, Clark—A. H. Huschke & Co.	July 8
	Tweed.	
1064	Waimer Castle, Ormsby—Wallace & Co.	Sept. 3
1047	Windsor Castle, Pryce—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Aug. 10
	FROM LIVERPOOL.	
824	Adriatic, Scott.	
1001	Algiers, Buchannan.	
847	Anonyms, Cuthbertson—W. Nicol & Co.	Aug. 31
1324	Belgravia, Pentecost—Lyon Brothers & Co.	July 23
1282	Canova, Hayes—W. Nicol & Co.	July 2
766	Coromandel, Smith.	July 17
590	Ceylon, Latham.	
713	Cha les Horsfall, Thompson.	
1139	Cicero, Alexander	Aug. 30
1478	Cimber, Copperholdt	July 31
1073	City of Agra, Sleigh—Coupland & Co.	
980	Countess—E. Bates & Co.	July 14
760	Dorothy—G. S. King & Co.	Aug. 7
1015	Ellen Bates, Lowrie—E. Bates & Co.	Aug 7
994	Elizabeth Fry, Wemyss.	July 18
937	Flower of the Forest, Bansley—Coupland & Co.	Aug. 2
1346	Harmonides, Moran—Dady and Sorabjee.	
845	Havering, Parker—Stewart & Co.	Aug. 27
1198	James Smith, Savoury.	May 30
943	Jumeetjee Cursetjee, Foster—E. Bates & Co.	
686	Iduna, Sandberg.	July 28
	Malvern, Clarkson.	July 17
965	Margaret, Faulkner.	
	Marnata, Brown.	
747	Miletus, Shaw.	
	Montrose—Remington & Co.	
643	Morning, Whiting.	
697	Morning Star, Tavernor—Canjee Liladhur & Co.	
1082	Palinurus, Tegan.	Aug. 1
1117	Protector, Clark.	Aug. 1
1337	Queen of the Seas, Peters.	Aug. 29
737	Radnagore, Cook—A. H. Huschke & Co.	Aug. 20
641	Robert Ritson, Brough—A. H. Huschke & Co.	
1101	Shannon.	
364	Sturdy (s), Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
776	Superb, Bonner.	Aug. 13
982	Trenton, Walker.	Aug. 20
1319	Uncas, Greely.	Aug. 2
1259	Varuna Cossar, Coupland & Co.	
1131	War Cloud, Logan.	Aug. 1
1015	William Carvill, Copeland.—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
1073	Zambia, Miller—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
	FROM LONDON VIA TABLE BAY.	
890	Stamboul, Towar—Wallace & Co.	July 30
	FROM LONDON VIA PERSIAN GULF.	
184	Fairy Rock, Robilliard—Rennie & Co.	July 25
346	Jumna, Phillips.	July 15
1061	Kirkham, Routledge,	
	FROM LIVERPOOL VIA PERSIAN GULF.	
909	Khimjee Odowjee, Salt—E. Bates & Co.	June 25
	FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.	
	Baron Macauley, Cunningham.	July 3
998	Dindem.	
1843	George A. Holt, Robinson.	May 22
	FROM LONDON VIA ZANZIBAR.	
	Enfield, Reed.	
	FROM NEWPORT VIA ADEN.	
1100	Eldorado, Hayes.	
569	Tallulas, Percival.	June 28
	FROM BANGKOK.	
890	Prince of Wales, Wincklers.	
	FROM CARDIFF.	
427	Enterprise, Hayes.	
810	Fort Regent.	
	FROM CARDIFF VIA ADEN.	
1055	Englishman, Hardwick.	May 22
1134	Epaminondas, Housley.	
999	Falkland, Pender.	
346	Jane Francis, McIntosh.	May 28
538	Neptune, Veary.	
	Statelie, Banks—Coupland & Co.	July 18
	FROM BARROW VIA ADEN.	
750	Martha Bowker, Goodburn.	
538	Shamrock, Gilley.	
	FROM SYDNEY.	
1204	Princess of Wales—Grey & Co.	
	FROM SUNDERLAND.	
1057	Gladstone.	
1724	Eagle, Outhbert.	Aug. 1
428	Malvern.	
867	Mogul.—Stoehr Priegor & Co.	July 3
	FROM SUNDERLAND VIA ADEN.	
1047	Beaumonde.	
1047	Euxine, Henderson—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
	FROM NEWCASTLE VIA ADEN.	
1199	Baden.	July 3
460	Chasley.	
780	Manlius	
	FROM NEWCASTLE VIA BEYFORE.	
471	Aon.	
1127	Earlof Elgin.	July 31
	FROM THE CLYDE.	
1180	Birmah (s) B. I. S. N. Co.	
990	City of Shanghai, Smith—Finlay Clark & Co.	July 15
813	City of Delhi, Muir—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
698	City of Benares, McMillan.	
680	Euphrates (s)—B. I. S. N. Co.	
	Outram (s).	
	FROM BOSTON VIA KURRACHEE.	
820	Moonlight—Farnham & Co.	
	FROM CHINA.	
477	Good Success.	
	Arabbey, Marr,	
	FROM CALCUTTA.	
1094	Africa.	
929	Aristidei.	
467	Asteroid, Gardener.	
1402	Clydesdale.	
826	Clynsene.	
1056	Day Dream.	
894	Futahool Aziz.	Aug. 26
368	Faluca Salan.	
1010	Lotona.—Comber Sons & Co.	
654	Mary Ann.	
1189	Neptunes Car—MacNee & Co.	
1404	Renown (s), Siegger—Stearns, Hobart & Co.	
1239	Royal Alfred.	
2035	Red Jacket.	
806	Shen Shah.	July 25
1499	Shove Donard, Merwanjee Molissa.	
1345	Sir John Mandeville—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Aug. 26
	FROM MOULMEIN.	
1045	Agnora, Cohen & Co.	Sept. 10
1020	Eagle, Murphy—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Sept. 30
785	Minnehaha, Henderson—W. Nicol & Co.	
1019	Queen Bulle, Cohen & Co.	Sept. 14
426	Peter Clinton, Bragdon.	Sept. 30
425	Rowena, Lloyd—Cohen & Co.	
790	W. M. Peck—Cohen & Co.	
	FROM SINGAPORE.	
765	Faize Allum.	

VESSELS EXPECTED AT KURRACHEE.

FROM LONDON.

738	Akbar, Pizzey.	Aug. 8
477	Albion, Hughes.	
	Chimera, Mott.	Aug. 1
657	Elinor, Bowden.	May 5
330	Frederick Basil, LEWS.	
1459	Herefordshire, Walker.	July 28
618	Lady Macdonald, Bunnell—Fleming & Co,	June 3
	Mudge, Stewart.	
672	Scindo, Schwarabury—Fleming & Co.	
457	Telegraph, Jones.	
	FROM LIVERPOOL.	
396	Briarley.	July 15
538	Melody, Janes.	June 11
461	Richard Cobden, Randall.	Aug. 7
	FROM THE CLYD .	
783	Assaye, Andrews.	July 15
578	Fortitude, Booth.	May 16
515	Glenmessen, Burt.	June 29
364	Helen Morrow—Fleming & Co.	June 28
899	Index, Mcleod—Fleming & Co.	
1072	Merwanjee Framjee, Pike.—Fleming & Co.	July 15
	Roxana, Spittal.	June 29

BENGAL.

The Telegraph of Oct. 11, announced the arrival of the *Arracan*, Castle, from Suez 10th, and Aden 25th Sept., Galle 5th and Madras 7th Oct.; *Shah Allum*, Pullock, from Zanzibar 11th Sept.; *City of Poonah*, Nacoda, from Muscat 5th Sept.; touched at Aleppee (date not mentioned); *Hornsey*, Longwill, from Sunderland 2nd June, *James Booth, William Prouse, Islandershah, The Duke, Elvira, Sir George Pollock, Octava*, and *Afeet Rohoman*, (particulars not received).

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 21.

Barnard, Barrack Master J., Barrack Department, on duty, from Khandalla.
Wilson, Lieut. and Adjutant A. R., 7th Regt., N. I., Division leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURE.—OCTOBER 21.

Miles, Lieut. 7th Regiment N. I., on leave to Poona.

GARRISON ORDERS.—OCT. 21ST 1863.

BY BRIGADIER T. TAPP, C.B.

Her Majesty's 103rd Regiment will furnish the Officer for the Castle Guard.
The 21st Regiment N. I., the Adjutant for the day.
1. The Committee, of which Captain Combe, 18th Regiment N. I., is President, is dissolved.
2. Her Majesty's 18th Regiment N. I. will furnish a party of one Naique and 4 Privates to escort by rail ammunition to Poona.
70 Boxes of ammunition.
3. Her Majesty's 21st Regiment N. I. will furnish a party of one Naique and 2 Privates to escort by rail ammunition to Tannah.
38 Boxes of Ammunition.
The Non-Commissioned Officers of both escorts to be directed to attend to-morrow at 10 A. M. at the Commissariat Office for instructions.
4. The Committee, of which Lieut.-Colonel Carmichael, C. B. is President, is dissolved.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 20th October 1863.

The following General Orders by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India are republished.

Head Quarters, Simla, 1st October 1863.

The following orders are confirmed.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Bombay, dated the 13th July last, appointing Lieut. T. Hornibloe 28th Foot, to act as Instructor of Musketry to the Regiment, vice Ensign R. B. Singer resigned.

Head Quarters, Simla, 3rd October 1863.

The Commander-in-Chief in India accepts the retirement from the service by the resignation of his commission of Lieut. H. C. H. Hastings, of the 109th Foot, subject to approval by Her Majesty.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment until Her Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

1st Battalion 4th Foot.—Ensign Edgar Montague Kemp to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Boyce who retires 14th September 1863.

Letter to the Editor.

AN INTERESTING APPLICATION OF SURGERY.

SIR,—Will you kindly permit me to inform the public through your columns, that they will most probably have an opportunity, in a day or two, of witnessing the performance upon the person of Mr. J. Cowan, Master of the ship *Punjaub*, of that surgical operation which Sydney Smith used to say, is the only means of getting a joke into the head of a Scotchman. The public no doubt sees the urgent necessity for the operation, from the serious tone in which the poor patient addressed it, through the columns of the *Times of India*, with regard to a *jeu d'esprit* which appeared in your issue of the 17th inst. As the joke to be introduced on the present occasion is a small one, the surgeons give good hopes of a successful result.

Bombay, 21st October 1863. A.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

BIRTH.

At Moteebaree, Chumparun, Calcutta, on the 8th October, the wife of F. M. Haliday, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 20th Oct., at the Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev. P. T. K. Wetherhead, M. A., Commander Robinson, I. N., Superintendent Floating Batteries, to Agnes, daughter of T. B. Brooke, Esq., late H. E. I. C. S., Island of St. Helena.

At St. John's Cathedral, Calcutta, on the 19th Oct., by the Revd. J. Richards, M. A., W. H. Hayes, Esq., Bengal Medical Service, and Deputy Commissioner, Singhboom, Chota Nagpore, to Mary Ellen, the 2nd daughter of C. Hayes, Esq., of Calcutta.

DEATHS.

At the Officers' Hospital, Calcutta, on the 7th Oct., Surgeon T. Rhys, 11 Brigade, R. A., Lucknow.

At Bilaspoor, in the Bolundabhur District on the 7th Oct., G. W. Colledge, Esq., C.S., aged 29 years.

Post Office Notices.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail per P. & O. Company's Steamer will be closed on THURSDAY, the 29th October 1863, at 7 o'clock A.M. An After-Packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

POSTAGE:—

	Via Marseilles.	*Via Southampton.*
Weight under ½ ounce	Rs. 0 6 8	Rs. 0 4 0
,, 1 ,,	0 13 4	,, 0 8 0
,, 2 ,,	1 10 8	,, 1 0 0
,, 3 ,,	2 8 0	,, 1 4 0

MAILS FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

The Mails for Colombo, Singapore and Hongkong, per Steamer *Bombay Castle*, will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant.

Letters, &c., sent by this opportunity are liable to Indian Inland Postage.

CHINA MAIL.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Co.'s Steamer will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 28th October 1863, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 29th idem.

Letters, &c. for Australia will be despatched by this opportunity.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND SCINDE.

The Mails for Kurrachee and Scinde, per Steamer, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

ZANZIBAR MAIL.

A Mail for Zanzibar will be made up at this Office and despatched *via* Aden by the last Overland Steamer of each month. The usual Steam postage must be prepaid.

MAILS TO MUSCAT, VIA KURRACHEE.

Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *via* Kurrachee by the Mid-monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bagla to Muscat, when Steamers are not available.

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

Letters, &c., for the PERSIAN GULF, will be sent by Steamers, and not by Ship or Bagla. Should, however, parties desire their letters, &c., to be despatched by the latter they must be so superscribed when they will be so sent.

CALENDAR—OCTOBER—1863.

Full Moon.....Monday 26d. 10h. 46.5m. P.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	Evening Gun-Fire
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Thur.	22	Twilight ends 6.47.	5 58	5 32	6 56	7 28	
Fri.	23	Jupiter rises at 6.13.	5 58	5 31	8 14	8 46	
Sat.	24	Jupiter sets at 5.41.	5 58	5 31	9 10	9 12	
Sun.	25	21st Sunday after Trinity.	5 59	5 30	9 37	10 2	
Mon.	26	Saturn rises at 4.11.	5 59	5 29	10 25	10 48	
Tues.	27	Saturn sets at 4h 9m.	5 59	5 29	11 8	11 29	
Wed.	28	St. Simon & St. Jude.	5 60	5 28	11 48	0 7	

Date 21st October. Time—Sh. 3m. 21s. 5.

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Thursday 22nd.—Battle of Buxar, 1764.
Friday 23rd.—Battle of Edghill, 1642.—Battle of Cuttorah with the Rohillas, 1794.—Battle of Balaklava, 1854.
Saturday 24th.—Peace of Westphalia, 1648.—Mansion House founded, 1739.
Sunday 25th.—Battle of Agincourt, 1415.—George II. died, 1760.
Monday 26th.—Battle of Bittoorah, 1794.
Tuesday 27th.—Cuba discovered, 1492.—Michael Servetus burnt, 1553.
Wednesday 28th.—Hurricane at Coringa and Masulipatam, 1800.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1864.

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.

The Publisher of the above work, anxious to maintain and extend its reputation as a reliable book of reference, solicits the co-operation of the public in attaining that end.

Gentlemen whose names were omitted or incorrectly inserted last year, and Gentlemen newly arrived, will render us a service by forwarding their names and professions, together with the No. and name of the Street, or other description of the locality in which they reside, for insertion in the List of Inhabitants.

Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	Oct. 4	KURRACHEE	Oct. 14
AGRA	Oct. 10	LAHORE	Oct. 10
ALLAHABAD	Oct. 8	LONDON	Sept 18
AUSTRALIA	Mar 25	MAURITIUS	Aug. 6
ALEXANDRIA	Sept. 22	MADRAS	Oct. 16
BANGALORE	Oct. 16	MALTA	Sept. 24
COCHIN	Oct. 10	MERRUT	Oct. 13
CALCUTTA	Oct. 12	OUDH	Oct. 14
CAPE	Aug 3	PUNJAUB	Sept. 30
CEYLON	Oct. 1	PENANG	Sept.20
DELHI	Oct. 15	RANGOON	Sept.18
FRANCE	Sept. 20	SUEZ	Sept. 27
HONGKONG	Sept. 11	SINGAPORE	Sept. 16

THE

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1863.

THE disasters, in consequence of the defective Traffic arrangements on the G. I. P. Railway, during last monsoon, though only just known in England, were beginning to excite serious discussion amongst the large number of persons deeply interested in the prosperity of Indian Railways, which have been so popular at home of late years as a means of investment, owing to the Government guarantee. Shareholders are getting alarmed at the large amount that has been paid as compensation, for the property destroyed by exposure at the Company's Stations.

The amount of the loss sustained, was probably a good deal exaggerated at the time the disclosures were made, but it is serious enough at the lowest estimate, to alarm those whose pecuniary interests are likely to be affected thereby. It is still a question who will ultimately pay for the losses that have been sustained;—that is, whether it will be paid out of the guaranteed capital with the consent of Government, or if Government object, and throw the blame on the Railway management as the published correspondence shows it is inclined to do, it must be paid by the shareholders out of the profits, over the five per cent guaranteed interest, if any—and if not, what then is to be the result?

It is certainly high time for the Bombay Government to take some steps in reference to the serious evil, which has grown so rapidly in this Presidency, within the last few years viz., the scarcity of fuel. If things go on as they have been doing lately, the poor at least, will have less difficulty in procuring food, than fuel to cook it. Some four years ago, a candy of firewood was procurable for four or five rupees at the outside, now, the same quantit cannot be procured for less than fifteen!

So sudden a rise of prices cannot have been produced entirely by natural causes. Government, some years ago became all of a sudden, immensely impressed with the importance of preserving its forest timber: but it would seem as if the measures hitherto taken in this matter, were more to be commended for their zeal than their wisdom, else why should we, in so a sudden fashion, be reduced to the straits we are now in, from the general difficulty in procuring firewood? There must be something wrong in the character of our forest conservancy, when such results

case in many species, individuals of different structure, the functions of these do not seem to be rigidly defined. The contrary happens in the Termites, and this perhaps shows that the organization of their communities has reached a higher stage, the division of labour being more complete. The neuters in these wonderful insects are always divided into two classes—fighters and workers; both, are blind and each keeps to its own task; the one to build, make covered roads, nurse the young brood from the egg upwards, take care of the king and queen, who are the progenitors of the whole colony, and secure the exit of the males and females, when they acquire wings and fly out to pair and disseminate the race; the other to defend the community against all comers. Ants and Termites are also widely different in their mode, growth, or, as it is called, metamorphosis. Ants in their early stage are footless which, before they reach the adult state, pass through an intermediate quiescant stage (pupa) inclosed in a membrance. Termites, on the contrary, have a similar form when they emerge from the egg to that which they retain throughout life; the chief difference being the gradual acquisition of eyes and wings in the sexual individuals during the later stages of growth. Termites and true ants, in fact belong to two widely dissimilar orders of insects, and the analogy between them is only a general one of the mode of growth of the insect. Termites and the active condition of their young stages (larva and pupa) make the constitution of their communities much more difficult of comprehension than that of ants; hence how many castes existed and what sort of individuals they were composed of, if not males and females, have always been puzzles to naturalists in the absence of direct observation.

What a strange spectacle is offered to us in the organization of these insect communities. Nothing analogous occurs among the higher animals. Social instincts exist in many species of mammals and birds, where numerous individuals unite to build common habitations as we see in the case of weaver-birds and beavers, but the principle of division of labour; the setting apart of classes of individuals for certain employments occurs only in human societies in an advanced state of civilisation. In all the higher animals there are only two orders of individuals as far as bodily structure is concerned, namely, males and females. The wonderful part in the history of the Termites is, that not only is there a rigid division of labour, but nature has given to each class a structure of body adapting it to the kind of labour it has to perform. The males and females form a class apart, they do no kind of work, but in the course of growth acquire wings to enable them to issue forth and disseminate their kind. The workers and soldiers are wingless, and differ solely in the shape and armature of the head. This member in the labourers is smooth and rounded, the mouth being adapted for the working of the materials in building the hive, in the soldiers the head is of very large size, and provided in almost every kind with special organs of offence or defence in the form of horny processes resembling pikes, tridents, and so forth. Some species do not possess these extraordinary projections, but have in compensation greatly lengthened jaws, which are shaped in some kind as sickles, in others as sabres and saws.

The course of human events in our day seems, unhappily, to make it more than ever necessary for the citizens of civilised and industrious communities to set apart a numerous armed class for the protection of the rest, in this nation only do what nature has of old done for the Termities. The soldier terms, however, has not only the fighting instinct and function, he is constructed as a soldier, and carries his weapons not in his hand, but growing out of his body.

Whenever a colony of Termities is disturbed, the workers are at first the only members of the community seen, these quickly disappear through the endless ramified galleries of which a Termitarium is composed, and soldiers make their appearance. The observations of Smeathman on the soldiers of a species inhabiting tropical Africa are often quoted in books on Natural History, and give a very good idea of their habits. I was always amused at the pugnacity displayed, when in making a hole in the earthy cemented archway of their nest the head of one of these little fellows mounted the breach to cover the retreat of the workers. The edges of the rupture bristled with their armed heads as the courageous warriors ranged themselves in compact line around them. They first attacked fiercely any intruding object, and as fast as their front ranks were destroyed, others filled up their places.

When the jaws closed in the flesh, they suffered themselves to be torn in pieces rather than loosen their hold, it might be said that this instinct is rather a cause of their ruin than a protection when a colony is attacked by the well-known enemy of Termites, the ant bear; but it is the soldiers only which attach themselves to the long worm-like tongue of this animal, and the workers, on whom the prosperity of the young brood immediately depends, are left for the most part unharmed.

I always found, on thrusting my finger into a mixed crowd of Termites, that the soldiers only fastened upon it. Thus the fighting caste do in the end serve to protect the species by sacrificing themselves for its good.

A family of Termites consist of workers as the majority, of soldiers, and of the King and Queen. These are the constant occupants of a completed Termitarium. The royal couple are the father and mother of the nation, and always kept together closely guarded by a detachment of workers in a large chamber in the very heart of the hive, surrounded by much stronger walls than the other cells. They are wingless and both immensely larger than the workers and soldiers. The Queen, when in her chamber, is always found in a gravid condition, her abdomen enormously distended with eggs, which, as they come forth, are conveyed by a relay of workers in their mouths from the royal chamber to the minor cells dispersed throughout the hive. The other members of a Termes frmily, are the winged individuals: these make their appearance only at a certain time of the year, generally in the beginning of the rainy season. It has puzzled naturalists to make out the relationship between the winged Termites and the wingless King and Queen. It has also generally been thought that the soldiers and workers are the larvae of the others; and excusable mistake, seeing that they much resemble larvæ. I satisfied myself, after studying the habits of these insects daily for several months, that the winged Termites were males and females in about equal numbers and that some of them, after shedding their wings and pairing, became Kings and Queen's of new colonies, also, that the soldiers and workers were individuals which had arrived at their full growth without passing through the same stages as their fertile brothers and sisters.

A Termitarium, although of different shape, size, texture of materials, and built in different situations, according to the species, is always composed of a vast number of chambers and irregular intercommunicating galleries, built up with particles of vegetable matter cemented together by the saliva of the insects. There is no visible mode of ingress or egress, the entrances being connected with covered roads, which are the sole means of communication with the outer world. The structures are prominent objects in all tropical countries. The very large hillocks at Santarem are the work of many distinct species, each of which uses materials differently compacted, and keeps to its own portion of the tumulus. One kind, *Termes arenarius*, on which these remarks are chiefly founded, makes little conical hillocks of friable structure, a foot or two in height, and is generally the sole occupier. Another kind *Termes exiguus*, builds a small dome-shaped papery edifice. Many species live on trees, their earthy nest of all sizes, looking like ugly excrescences on the trunks and branches. Some are wholly subterranean, and others live under the bark, or in the interior of trees: it is these two latter kinds which get into houses and destroy furniture, books and clothing. All hives do not contain a queen and her partner. Some are new constructions, and when taken to pieces, show only a large number of workers occupied in bringing eggs from an old overstocked Termitarium, with a small detachment of soldiers evidently told off for their protection.

A few weeks before the exodus of the winged males and females a completed Termitarium contains Termites of all castes and in all stages of development. On close examination I found the young of each of the four orders of individuals crowded together, and apparently feeding in the same workers. The full-grown workers showed the greatest attention to the young larvæ, carrying them in their mouths along the galleries from one cell to another, but they took no notice of the full grown ones. It was not possible to distinguish the larvæ of the four classes when extremely young, but at an advanced stage it was easy to see which were to become males and females and which workers and soldiers. The workers have the same form throughout, the soldiers showed in their later stages of growth the large head and cephalic processes, but much less developed than in the adult state. The males and females were distinguishable by the possession of rudimentary wings and eyes, which increased in size after three successive changes of skin.

Thus I think I have made out that the soldier and worker castes are, like the males and females, distinct from the egg; they are not made so by a difference of food or treatment during their earlier stages, and they never become winged insects. The workers and soldiers feed on decayed wood and other vegetable substances; I could not clearly ascertain what the young fed upon, but they are seen of all sizes larva and pupa; huddled together in the same cells, with their heads converging towards the bottom, and I thought I sometimes detected the workers discharging a liquid from their mouths into the cells. The growth of the young family is very rapid, and seems to be completed within the year; the greatest event of Termite life then takes place, namely, the coming of age of the winged males and females, and their exist from the hive. It is curious to watch a Termitarium when this exodus is taking place. The workers are set in the greatest activity; as if they were aware that the very existence of their species depended on the successful emigration and marriages of their brother and sisters. They clear the way for their bulky but fragile bodies, and bite holes through the outer walls for their escape.

The exodus is not completed in one day, but continues until all the males and females have emerged from their pupa integuments, and flown away. It takes place on moist, close evenings, or on cloudy mornings: they are much attracted by the lights in houses, and fly by myriads into chambers, filling the air with a loud rustling noise, and often falling in such numbers that they extinguished the lamps. Almost as soon as they touch ground they wriggle off their wings, to aid which operation there is a special provision in the structure of the organs, a seam running across near their roots and dividing the horny nervures. To prove that this singular mutilation was voluntary on the part of the insects, I repeatedly tried to detach the wings by force, but could never succeed whilst they were fresh, for they always tore out by the roots. Few escape the innumerable enemies which are on the alert at these times to devour them; ants, spiders, lizards, toads, bats and goat-suckers. The waste of life is astonishing. The few that do survive pair and become the kings and queens of new colonies. I ascertained this by finding single pairs a few days after the exodus, which I always examined and proved to be males and females, established under a leaf, a clod of earth, or wandering about under the edges of new tumuli. The females are then not gravid. I once found a newly-married pair in a fresh cell tended by a few workers. The office of Termites in these hot countries is to hasten the decomposition of the woody and decaying parts of vegetation. In this they perform what in temperate latitudes is the task of other orders of insects.

Many points in their natural history still remain obscure. We have seen that there are males and females which grow, reach the adult winged state, and propagate their kind like all other insects. Unlike others however, which are always, each in its sphere, provided with the means of mantaining their own in the battle of life, these are helpless creatures, which without external aid, would soon perish, entailing the extinction of their kind. The family to which they belong is therefore provided with other members, not males or females, but individuals deprived of the sexual instincts, and so endowed in body and mind that they are adapted and impelled to devote their lives for the good of their species. But I have not explained how these neuter individuals, soldiers and workers, come to be distinct castes. This is still a knotty point, which I could do nothing to solve. Neuter bees and ants are known to be undeveloped females. I thought it a reasonable hypothesis, on account of the total absence of intermediate individuals connecting the two forms, that worker and soldier might be in a similar way female and male whose development had been in some way arrested. A French anatomist, however, M. Lespes, believes to have found by dissection imperfect males and females in each of the castes. The correctness of his observations is doubted by competent judges; if his conclusion be true, the biology of Termites is indeed a mystery.—*Delhi Gazette, October* 15.

THE BISHOP OF OXFORD ON THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL.

(*Daily News, Sept.* 5.)

The Bishop of Oxford has been visiting Bristol, and on Thursday spoke at some length at a meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. He said his address to be said it became the duty of the Christian nation to use their superior civilisation to create a hearing for the word of truth. And how would they do that? Not by the single missionary going unknown, and with no witness, nothing but his own message to commend him in the middle of heathen people. Here he came to wrangle at a disadvantage with those already in possession of the ground. But it was the intention of God that the pushing of the head of the wedge of civilisation into the heart of the darkness of heathendom should give to the preacher of truth who accompanied that column the advantage of the triumph of civilisation to create a hearing for the word of truth. (Applause.) Now this was the embodiment of the Gospel Propagation Society. It said "Where England goes, we go;" first to keep Christianity alive among their brethren, and next, from the vantage ground of a citadel of truth, to preach it to the surrounding heathen. It was impossible to overrate either advantage. He had spoken to them of the second; let him say a word or two of the first. What was the only hindrance which up to this time had mainly prevented the spread of the Gospel, but the contradiction to the Gospel embodied in the lives of its professors? What would so harden the heart of the heathen man as to be prepared with this answer to the preacher of Christianity, "I don't see that your strong faith between yourselves," or to be said by the subtler heathen, "Look at that drunken Christian and tell me why I should become a Christian." That had been a great hindrance to the spread of the truth, and so this society, which undertook to sow the seed of truth in the new colonies which this country was founding, or in the new commercial situations which this country was occupying, was in reality removing one of the very greatest and most permanent hindrances to the spread of the truth throughout the world. And this had been its great work. They had been asked to sketch out what that work was. It was to advance first of all with the wave of emigration and with the wave of commerce, and to plant amongst the first poor men who were struggling against the difficulty of stubborn earth to force a ground upon which they could establish a settlement and to plant and keep alive among them the ordinances of the law and the truth of their fathers. If they would but reflected for a moment on what the first emigrants must always be, and what in point of fact they were, they would see the need of this. They were not the rich, the comfortable, the well-to-do, and not for the most part men of settled habits. On the contrary they were the very light, loose individuals who were seeking a home, and who very often had very particular reasons for leaving a home in this country, often fleeing from the law and justice. When they went to distant heathendom was it likely that they took bishop and clergy with them? He was afraid the fact was quite the reverse. It was about the last article fitted in such a knapsack. (Laughter.) In fact, the utmost they could do at first was to keep themselves alive. He sketched the emigrant's early difficulties, and argue that as the poorer classes of this country were driven by forces beyond their control into distant parts, acting, as they believed they were, under a great Providence, it became doubly the duty of those in this country to see the emigrants did not cast themselves forth unprovided by those necessaries to reproduce their nation and their church in that distant part of the earth. The government, the nation, and the church at home became bound under vast responsibilities to see that people going into the desert of the world did carry with them what would enable them to reproduce themselves there, as a part of that old nation and a branch of that church, the blessings of their children's children, their birthright at home, and which should not be imperilled in the distant land. What was the work of last year? He returned his attention to British Columbia, on the other side of the great continent of America, and to one of the most interesting spots on earth at present of the English people. It extended from the borders of the United States to the Arctic region. There had occurred one of those providential opportunities of which this resolution spoke. The precious metal gold, withheld to the present time, had been permitted to manifest itself just at that place in which for other reasons it seemed that our nation should settle. The amount was immense, quite enough to lure forth those who were with their lives in their hands to that sort of unsettled life which had such a charm for men in a certain state of moral and intellectual training. There would be a great preponderance of men from England and Ireland, a few Scotchmen, abundance from China, Spaniards, a considerable number of Americans, and the original inhabitants, he was going to say proprietors, the Indian people, all would find themselves gathered together on that distant part of the earth; men of broken fortunes, he could not say of broken habits, because they never had any habits—(laughter)—as it had been one perpetual break from the time of childhood upwards. These were all bent on gathering a quantity of this gold. Here were the elements of a great nation. That part of the earth had been treated much as this earth had been treated naturally. From the degree of latitude it should be subject to intense cold, so that it would be scarcely possible to produce the corn necessary for the feeding of the people, but just as the whole temperature of England and a great part of Scotland, and almost all Ireland, had been raised by the wonderful operation of the Gulf stream, so was the temperature of British Columbia heightened by a current exactly analogous, so that it became capable of producing the food of man in abundance. And then there was another remarkable intimation of God's providence as to what that country should one day become. The problem the United States had been endeavouring to settle had been how to make a great thoroughfare from the west to the east, so that the productions of the east might be brought to the west of America, and so on to Europe without doubling round that most inhospitable promontory of Cape Horn. He referred to the difficulty that had been experienced from the intervention of mountains, and that in British Columbia there had been found, as it had proved providentially a break by which at the easiest gradient, without engineering difficulty, a railway might be constructed to answer the end in view. This one great condition for making the country great existed in British Columbia The population flowing in there would be an irreligious one to a great degree, and would have extreme difficulties to contend with. No life was more dangerous to any man than a gold digger's In this highly civilised, country lodging-house keepers in short seasons were uncommonly voracious; like mosquitoes which could only bite for a short time, they bit very hard while they were at it. A similar cause affected in the highest possible degree the gold digger's life. He worked and hunted for nuggets for a short season, during which every faculty of his mind and body was strained to find nuggets. Then came the long winter, when he could do no more. He then took his heap to a seaport-town, where every single mosquito, in turn tried to get the poor wretched man to waste that accumulation of a few months of the summer in dissipation of every kind: drunkenness uncleanness, every conceivable abomination multiplied its temptation round the unhappy man. The result was what they might easily conceive—a degree of demoralisation amongst these men which it was perfectly frightful to contemplate. What was to be done for that people to make it grow up a Christian nation, and to wield the greatness hereafter to distinguish it? There was no power to do it, and that was the power of the church of Christ. Just according to the necessity of this people would be their ignorance of their want. They would not send for this ministry, the need of which they knew not. It must, therefore, in the first place be provided for them; and there was the work of the Gospel Propagation Society. It sent as far as its funds would enable it to the ministers under the bishop whom the liberality of Miss Burdett Coutts had sent out. The ministers also ministered to those of their brethren found among the Indian people who were already beginning to be affected by the change that had come amongst them; they sent to them ministers of the word and sacraments, to give them, if possible, the saving influence of the grace of God; and sorely did they need it. He spoke of the beneficent dealing of the Hudson's Bay Company with the natives, and drew a sorry picture of the state of things since the trade had been thrown open. The way trade was conducted was this:—Ships went provided with nothing but one particular kind of spirit, the most ardent and most destructive which the skill of the distiller was able to elicit: it was spirit of so pernicious a kind that it would very easily destroy the constitution of the strongest European. When a red trader came down with his stock of sables he was induced to part with them for a very small measure of this liquid fire, which made him oblivious of the terms he was making. It had happened that a whole kraal and a whole village of these red hunters had been deprived of the produce of a winter's hunting for a few hampers of this deadly poison, and villages had been left for the next three weeks in a state of drunkenness; brothers had slain brothers, husbands wives, and sons parents, and when the madness had passed away they had found themselves deprived at once of all that they had collected and which should have been exchanged by them for the year's support, at the same time having been led into the commission of crime which even their heathen hearts hated, and this had been followed in instance after instance by the suicide of those who could not bear life after what in their drunkenness they had been led to do, was not this a case for Christian men? He asked them to assist the Bishop of Columbia to take out men to preach Christ's gospel to this people, who should raise a standard among them and lift them from that low state, and who should found the deep foundations of that future great country upon the indeliable rock of the truth of Christ and His promises. He would not enlarge on their efforts in other parts of the world. It was the same story everywhere. The works of the society was not to go to the old colonies and provide the Gospel for the old colonists. He for one would never ask them to give a six-pence to maintain the church of our fathers in the settled states of our colonial empire. There was no more reason why Bristol should supply ministers to Montreal then why Montreal should provide Ministers for Bristol. But in an advancing empire like ours there was a ravelled edge of raw emigration, in which, unless the church at home ministered the element of a future church, the church must be omitted, and instead of our colonisation spreading Christianity our colonists must imbibe heathenism. His lordship then asked for assistance for the College of the Bishop of Cape Town, in which were being educated representatives of all those leading chiefs with whom we had formerly been at war. He said that unless some great efforts were made at home that most marvellous opening for the spread of the church through South Africa must be abandoned for want of means. His lordship continued: The only thing which lingered, he believed, in the minds of most people was this—a certain disappointment at more not being done for the money. Was that or was it not a reasonable and a faithful conclusion? He did not think it was right. In the first place, he thought it was not true that there had not been a great deal done for the money raised. Look at the foundation of the church of America, and there was the first born child of the Gospel Propagation Society. (Applause.) Look at what had been done in the whole peninsula of Southern India. There were whole districts full of regularly communicated and worshipping christians, and that work was begun under the Gospel Propagation Society. Look at New Zealand, look at the fringe of land round Australia, look at the change wrought in our West India colonies by sending out the episcopate to them. Estimate these things in the scale of faith, and say whether, instead of being disappointed at the littleness, they ought not rather to marvel at the greatness, of the success which God had given them. (Applause.) And this was not all. Let them remember for a moment in estimating the results what had been the reflex action of the missionary exertion upon the church at home. It had been said by the Pope of Rome, when looking out on the divisions of Christendom, that the only thing that satisfied him that the church of England lacked the mark of catholicity was that she had no missions to the heathen. Thank God that reproach had been wiped off, and in the wiping of it off, namely, through the instrumentality of this society, there had been a marvellous reflex action on the church at home. It must be so. It was impossible to doubt that the revival of zeal, the multiplied service, the increased communion, the larger gifts, the besetting prayer of the many ministers of the land at home would secure God's gracious gifts in return. Did they think anyone of those advantages was lost? Look at the career of Henry Martin and Bishop Mackenzie; it had been asked how much more good would they have done if they had stayed at home, how many more years they might have laboured, and how many more people they might have reached. But, they believe it. Such lives were a direct exercise of Christianity, in such cases, were more valuble than if they had languished out their well chosen periods to ten thousand fashionable audiences. From the martyred grave, beside that distant African river, there came sounds of vigour and truth speaking home to true hearts from the grave of Mackenzie, and the voice of Henry Martin hung as by a perpetual echo in the charmed land in which he gave his life for his Lord. And if they told him (the bishop) that they waited yet and saw not the conversion of the heathen, he would only say it was in God's time when the great gift should be. It was ours to work; it was His to give. Let them labour and wait Christ's time, and when He would the abundance should be given. His lordship resumed his seat amid great cheering.

THE FORTIFICATIONS OF PORTSMOUTH.

(*From the Times.*)

It has been said that as a people we have in the matters of harbours and break waters cast our money more liberally upon the waters than has been done by others, but it is doubtful if the same can be said of the precautions we have taken in protecting our shores against the ambition of other nations. We are now, however, engaged in spending some millions in strengthening the defences of the kingdom at all its most vital points. As a natural sequence to such a course a reactionary cry was raised, the work on the foundations for the marine forts at Spithead was suspended, and at the same time it was understood that the chain of forts on Dunboyn would not be proceeded beyond a certain point until the subject was brought formally before the House of Commons in the usual course by the Premier. The significant majority with which the vote on the Fortifications Bill was recently passed by the House sufficiently indicated the determination of the country generally to support Lord Palmerston in placing the defences of the kingdom on an efficient basis, and the result of this decision is that the Spithead forts will be proceeded with, and the chain of forts on Portsdown completed. Several plans for the forts at Spithead have been submitted, but none as yet have been officially selected and determined upon in all their details, nor is the precise form in which the Portsdown forts are to be completed yet agreed upon. Both are subjects of vast importance and general interest, and, as they form the salient points of the great *cordon* of works around the superior and chief naval arsenal, we shall say a few words respecting them. The position of Portsdown is nearly seven miles in extent, and runs nearly parallel with the line of coast, or the anchorage of Spithead, and in its centre rises to a height of 460ft. above ordnance level, and is here at a distance of about 5,000 yards from Portsmouth Dockyard, while the large-powder magazines at Tipnor, and the shipping moored in the upper part of the harbour, lie at its very base. It is being crowned with seven forts—Purbrook, Farlington, and Crookhorn, at its eastern extremity, Wallingford at its western, and Widley, Southwick, and Nelson intermediately along its crest. These forts are being connected together on an exceedingly simple plan, being somewhat of horseshoe form, with the toe of the shoe pointing inland, and the heel of the shoe towards the sea or Portsmouth, but of strong trace and prodigious strength, the base lines of their figures abutting on a common base line along the hill's crest. This finishing of the forms of the forts at the base line is the most important point for consideration in connection with the completion of the works. A common-sense view of the question would argue for a simple military road connecting the forts along the hill's crest; and thus leaving their gorges open, the latter standing towards Portsmouth, and if they are only intended as a defensive adjunct to Portsmouth and its dockyard this is doubtless the only sensible idea that can be entertained. It is, however, said that the Royal Engineers strongly advocate the construction of "ironcased" keeps close to the gorge of each work. It can scarcely be believed, however, that such a proposition can be seriously entertained. If an enemy once got sufficiently close to find that a fort on Portsdown was too hard a nut to crack by bombardment, he would simply, as the hill is a chalk formation, cut a gallery or tunnel in the chalk, and blow the whole affair, "iron keep" and all, into the air. So far as the works have proceeded at present, their general design, if left as suggested as open forts to the rear, connected by a military road, has been magnificently conceived and executed. At the east end of the hill the works are the least forward of any, but here may be seen the unusually formidable nature of the "trace." It is commanded by three works—Farlington, Crookhorn, and Purbrook. All three have yet proceeded in their construction but little beyond their formation of parapet and ditch and general outline. Their height reaches 300ft. above ordnance level. Farlington commands the eastern point of Portsdown, and will mount 18 of the heaviest guns on its terre-plein, with mortar batteries in the angles of its surrounding ditches each battery mounting three mortars. A sunken gallery communicates with Crookhorn, which will mount 16 guns on its terre-plein, with six guns in the angles of its ditch. A continuation of the same sunken gallery leads from Crookhorn to the main work at the eastern end of Portsdown—Purbrook, which will mount 21 guns on its terre-plein, nine guns in caponnieres in the ditch, and three mortars in the ditch's west angle. The ditches surrounding the three works vary in depth, according to their position, from 35ft. to 50ft. Sunken galleries from the interior of the works communicate with the mortar batteries and caponnieres in the ditches. At Wallingford, the centre which command all approaches to Portsdown at its western end, the arrangements are somewhat different, owing to its position, but continue of the same comprehensive and formidable nature. Although not strictly speaking belonging to the line of Portsdown forts, still it must be considered a "Portsdown" fort, as erected on the lowland at about a mile distant from Fort Wallington, and nearer the line of seacoast stands Fort Fareham, the village of Fareham, which stands at the uppermost head of Portsmouth harbour, being situated between the two forts. Any attack upon the position of Portsdown from the westward must include Fort Fareham, which must, therefore, be considered conjointly with the seven hill forts already noticed. It is a work of more than ordinary pretensions. Like the forts on Portsdown, it may be generally described as of horseshoe shape. It will mount 50 guns on its terre-plein, double Haxo casemates being at each angle. Portsdown is thus the base of the great polygon of works designed and now being carried into execution for the defence of Portsmouth. South of Portsdown is the anchorage of Spithead, and the proposed sites of the marine forts which are to defend Spithead and Portsmouth from the sea.

While Portsmouth is being thus engirdled with a vast net of fortifications, it is impossible not to acknowledge, on examining the general plan, that in the channel of approach from the sea stands the "Achilles' heel" of the whole plan. Only five hours' steaming from the greatest military port of another country there is not at present existing one single obstacle to a hostile squadron steaming into Spithead whenever it may choose, and bomarding and destroying Portsmouth dockyard, its shipping, and its arsenals at pleasure. It is imbecility at its extremest point to speak of any effectual resistance which could be offered by the existing fortifications now supposed to defend Portsmouth and Spithead from such a disastrous result. They are old works which would fall to the ground from the concussion of any guns fired from their parapets of sufficient calibre to inflict damage on an iron-clad fleet. To show the truth and importance of this statement, it is here necessary to observe that the mouth of Portsmouth barbour, Southsea Castle, and Fort Moncton form a triangle, of which Spithead is the base, with Portsmouth Harbour at the apex, and that the guns at these three points are the only present obstacles to the entrance of an enemy's fleet from the sea. Southsea Castle is a very old stone-built work, partially covered with earth on its flanks, and is in such a dilapidated state that not a gun has been allowed to be fired from its walls for months past, not even for blank practice. The front face of Fort Monction, which faces Spithead, and is supposed to be fire with Southsea Castle, is the weakest part of the work, and would certainly not bear the concussion from the fire of heavy ordnance. In these two points, therefore, at the base of the triangle there are at present no existing means for the defence of Portsmouth from a sea attack. The batteries at the mouth of the harbour are armed with 32 and 68-pounders, and a few 110-pounder Armstrongs, but they are useless as opposed to iron-clad ships, nor will they carry guns of sufficient weight and calibre to prevent iron-clads forcing the entrance of the harbour. The knowledge of these facts justly gave the Government the strongest argument possible for the completion of their scheme for the marine forts which are intended to remedy this very weak point in the armour of Portsmouth. The Government plans for the defence of Spithead from a sea attack consist of the three marine forts of the Horse, Noman, and Sturbridge, all three to be constructed on shoals abutting upon the narrow deep waterways of Spithead. The Sturbridge, can only be of service after a fleet has forced its way into Spithead, and therefore its use under any circumstances would be very problematical. From its position, even if it missed an enemy's ship, it must strike a fixed iron shoal, as it shoots either east or west, and would plump either into the town of Ryde or Fort Moncton. It stands, in fact, or rather is intended to stand, in the centre of the ground into which an enemy's fleet must never be allowed to enter, and by its fire would injure its friends more than its enemies. So well is the inutility of this proposed fort understood, that Captain Tyler of the Royal Engineers, has not hesitated to condemn it in letters to the public press, and proposed in lieu to erect a fort on the Warner Rock, outside the Noman and Horse forts. The three forts would then form a perfect triangle with the "Warner" as the apex in advance and if constructed and armed as contemplated no iron ship should even swim past them. All parties appear now to agree in the expediency of constructing these marine forts, provided they are built to carry guns of sufficient power to smash in the sides of any iron ship that may come between them The Government plans have, however, been severely criticised from the date of the first report of the Royal Defence Commission, and various plans have been submitted, some on evidence from the Commission, and others from non-official sources, either to prevent an enemy from ever entering Spithead at all, or for rendering it so hot after he had got there that he would be glad to quit it again. Sir John Dalrymple Hay, R. N. when examined before the Defence Commissioners, proposed that a boom should be placed across the channel between the proposed Horse and Noman forts, and that twelve iron-cased vessels should be connected together by chains and moored inside in support, and that twelve vessels, under steam iron-cased, should be employed, in addition, to offer the first line of defence against the enemy. Captain Tyler, R. E. in lately reviewing this proposition of Sir John Hay, advocates the additional defensive force of ten steam rams, worked by double screws, inside the forts, and considers that under such circumstances of defence, with a fort on the Warner Rock, that it would be impossible for any hostile iron-clad fleet to enter Spithead by its southern channel. A plan has been proposed by Mr. W. Austin, C.E. for closing the passage between the Horse and Noman forts by means of floating batteries of peculiar construction and light draught of water, connected by chain cables with the forts, that appears to possess a great originality of idea, with simplicity and economy. So far these plans relate only to the closing of the waterway between the Noman and Warner shoals' through which an enemy's fleet can only reach Spithead from the Channel by the southern passage. Another plan has been submitted to the authorities by Mr. Pineo, C.E. of Portsmouth, a gentleman, by his unbounded knowledge of the waters and currents well qualified to give an opinion, which, from its economical estimated cost, its comprehensiveness, and the manner in which it enters into the extension and defences of the port, deserves special attention. Portsmouth Harbour is separated from the outer deep waters by a series of shoals, generally known as "the Spithead shoals," which extend in a triangular form from the narrow mouth of the harbour to opposite Southsea Castle, and thence to Moncton Fort opposite Ryde. Mr. Pineo proposes to enclose with two tiers of whole baulk cofferdam piles, with ties and braces, &c. filled with excavations from the shoals, which (the shoals) would then be of sufficient depth in the area enclosed within this piling for two basins—one at the base of the triangular formation, to be an inner floating basin of about 200 acres; and the outer one, at the apex of the triangle, to be a tidal basin of about 120 acres, with openings to allow of the flow of the tide into the harbour channel. The cost of the construction is estimated at £450,000 only, and this also includes the construction of wharfs over the piling 200 feet wide, with lines of railway on the inner and outer faces, a siding depot for 400 trucks, and a dock on the side of the apex of the work, each capable of holding 50,000 tons, with a lighthouse over each. In addition to the immense tidal and floating basins which would thus be added to the resources of Portsmouth as a naval arsenal, the adoption of this plan would have the effect of throwing the inmost circle of Portsmouth defences from their present position at the harbour's mouth to the extreme edge of the outer basin, 1,000ft. outer room, or space as we have termed it wharfroom, affording magnificent space for the erection of any number of guns of the largest calibre Thus far we have endeavoured to describe what is being actually done, and what has been proposed, for the defence of Spithead from attack by the south-east channel. There is, however, a side entrance for ironclads to reach Spithead existing in the Needles channel, and here measures are being taken to close, if possible, the passage against them, and Hurst Castle is the point selected. It is certainly to be hoped that the new work at Hurst may be found sufficient. Theusands upon thousands sterling have been lavished during recent years upon the Needles passage, and yet the latest or one of the latest works of the Royal Engineers—Fort Victoria—stand a monument of their folly, a shell-trap at the base of a cliff, a thing that has been spoken of with derision by even naval and military officers, and in the presence two of the Defence Commission.

AMERICAN PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

(*Fraser's Magazine.*)

A very small capital or a little credit is all that is required of pecuniary basis for a periodical in the United States. Some of the most successful papers were started with less than a hundred pounds of borrowed capital. Energy, talent, party spirit, or religious zeal do the rest. The editor finds it indispensable to keep the faith of his party political or religious, and the national faith of all parties—the spread-eagle doctrine, that the heavens and the earth declare the glory of the Union and the greatness of the Republic. When he has done this, he is free to think for himself. Many in the enjoyment of this liberty have thought that the Christian religion was a myth or a humbug; and they have advocated, more or less ably and eloquently systems founded on this thought. This terrible fruit of license, not liberty, is now being gathered by the people of the United States. Editors have boasted of the freedom of the press when, if they had spoken contrary to the dogmas of their party, they would have been ostracised from society; and if this mild Coventry had not restored them to a sense of what was due to the ruling power—the despotism of public opinion—they would have been mobbed, and their free presses kindled into bonfires, and burned on the altar erected to free thought, free speech, and universal free institutions. So much for the lesson they have taught and learned that "might makes right," that majorities, or manorities usurping the powers of the majority, should rule, that of three thousand Northern editors who knew that the government had no right according to the Constitution to compile the Southern States to remain in the Union, not one fifth were faithful to themselves or the first principles of the Republic. They yielded to a fanatical minority usurping the place of a majority, with a brief period of power in its grasp. To the everlasting shame and disgrace of selfstyled freemen, the press and the pulpit succumbed even when clergymen, bishops, and editors knew better, and allowed the deluge of blood to roll its red waves over the land. They saved themselves from unpopularity, from being the victims of mob law among the people, and military rule in the government. There was not virtue enough in the North to avert from her the fate of disasters, who dare not do otherwise than fight; or to save her from the fate of a Judas who got the thirty pieces of silver, but who nevertheless cast himself headlong to destruction. It is a sign of the times, a terribly significant fact, when the newspaper which has the largest circulation in New York is uniformly and quietly considered as without moral principle—a paper that is believed to have risen by personal abuse and black mail, and that Switzerland was being held there, and it was in people say has only one merit, that of being a good commercial organ. Such is the opinion we have heard expressed by all classes in America of the *New York Herald*. If these people do not fairly present the character of their most largely patronised journal, they are to be blamed for the scandal, not we. The fact that such a moral ulcer as this daily paper could be fed into the dimensions it has assumed by the Federal Americans, is an unmistakeable sign of the morbid condition of the people. We do not wonder so much at the war, when the scalpel of the moralist has laid open to us the moral gangrene of the political and social life that underlies this contest for dominion on one side, and national existence on the other. Captain Marryat might be read again with advantage on the American press generally, and specially on his experience with Mr. Bennett, in his effort to extort black mail from the pulcky captain; and this paper has a circulation of 75,000 or 80,000 copies daily. As the *New York Herald* takes the lead in trade, the *New York Tribune* has lead in so called reforms. Mr. Greeley, who has been from the first the intellectual soul and mind of the paper, has been in love with nearly all the isms by turns, and to some of them the he has shown much constancy. A politician of the Whig school—which means, in the United States, to advocate what is expedient to have profitable party purposes, and to get all the places of emolument, if possible—Mr. Greeley has been remarkable not for his wisdom or prudence, but for ability and conscientiousness. He might be coaxed, or praised or hoodwinked, or frightened by advocacy of a measure, but the Bank of England could not buy him. With fine motherwit, an appreciation of Emerson and Carlyle, well read, if not well educated, having pluck and perseverance, Mr. Greeley has made himself and the *Tribune* an institution. Neither could live without the other. Mr. Raymond, of the *New York Times*, was formerly with Mr. Greely, and manifested much ability. Nature gave him acuteness of intellect and a fine facility, but conscience seems to have been left out in his composition. Eminently worldly, and so far successful, he seems to think he shall be always on the winning side. He is now one of the most violent of Federal Taeping leaders, and his paper is probably more than semi-official. The *Tribune* and *Times* are on the same side in politics. The difference is, that the editor of the *Tribune* has moral sense, and at times common sense; the editor of the *Times* unscrupulous and shrewd wordliness. The *Journal of Commerce*, which has a Puritan as well as a commercial character, and is as entirely respectable as good and Conservative habits could make it, has been for a long time a Democratic daily and weekly. It has not been a violent partizan in politics, or "fast" in anything. At the beginning of the war, the editor, assuming that Americans had the right of free speech, spoke out for States' rights, and against the war, proving himself a Constitutional Democrat. In the same manly way, the editor of the *Courrier des Etats Unis* also spoke. The editor of the *Freeman's Journal*—the earnest Mr. M'Masters—stood firm in his place against the war and the government, and in favour of States' rights and the Constitution. These papers were excluded from the mails, and thus virtually suppressed. The editor of the *Journal of Commerce* and the editor of the *Courier des Etats Unis* were obliged to abdicate their editorial chair. On their retirement each made a noble protest against despotism; they gave place to those who would speak the mind of the government, or speak not at all on the subject. M'Masters owned his paper, and he clung to it and sought expression through it, till it was suppressed by suppressing him; in other words, imprisoning him in Fort Lafayette. This gentleman has the high honour of having maintained his mental independence, of having been incarcerated for his fidelity, and of having proved himself a Northern more in earnest to save his country if possible, than when he entered Fort Lafayette. All honour to the few Northern editors who have had principles, or having them, did not meanly and miserably betray them. The *Evening Post*, conducted by Bryant the poet, was formerly Democratic, but became the Republican in the months immediately preceding Mr. Lincoln's election to the presidency. It seems that the work of a political editor was not congenial to the poet. This digust of politics may have predisposed him to sympathise with a party which made philanthropy its possession of faith. "Freedom for the slave" was the party cry of Republican leaders, because it would deceive and win the honest intentions of the many, not those of far-seeing or analytic minds. The "Progress party" in sporting phrase, the "neck or nothing" party—in the Federal States is very large. Conservatism is at a terrible discount in the lump, though in fractions and for individual advantage it may still be in requisition. The Puritan element in the Northern States, through more abundant growth, preponderates all over the North, on account of Yankee enterprise in emigration. Of late years the Puritan Presbyterian sect has suffered division into the Progressive and Conservative parties. The ancient Puritans are content to dwell in decencies, to accept the faith transmitted by Calvin with only mental reservations or explanations and to be considered orthodox and respectable. Their periodical literature is larger than might be supposed from their staid and quiet character. The *New Englander*, a quarterly of high character, and the *Observer*, a weekly, are probably their leading periodicals. The New School Congregationalists represent the progressive, or disorderly Puritans. Mr. Beecher, and his organ, the *Independent*, have largely represented and created this class. It is a characteristic of Mr. Beecher to intensify and exaggerate all safe and popular mental movements. Whatever "his people" what he

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The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Bombay, 16th October 1863. Agent.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 2s. 0d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 1s. 11½d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
Do. on Demand do. 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent. Commission

Hours of business ..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK.
Bombay, 2nd Oct. 1863. Manager.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
HEAD OFFICE.....LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURGH AND SYDNEY.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £192,658 17s. 8d. Rs. 19,26,588 13as. 4p.

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London on demand and at from one to six months' sight; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight..... 2s. 0¼d.
" 4 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d.
" 3 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d.
" 2 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d.
" 1 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d.
" On demand ..... 1s. 11½d.
Circular Notes ..... 1s. 11¾d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On fixed deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by a special agreement.

The funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realises the Interests and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other shares, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by the Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager to the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made *(if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes, of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Endorsement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for Interest on such Government Promissory Notes on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address *"The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,"* and to make all orders or the Hoondies payable to the same.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

RICHARD BARNES, Manager.
Bombay, 15th October 1863.

BANK OF INDIA.

Capital Sixty Lacs of Rupees in 40,000 Shares of Rs. 150 each.

HEAD OFFICE BOMBAY.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon'ble ARTHUR J. LEWIS, Advocate General, Chairman.
WILLIAM DOUGLAS, Esq., (Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)
H. FORMAN, Esq., (Messrs. Leckie & Co.)
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BROWNUGGUR, Esq.
KESSOWJEE NAIKJUR, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
ALLADINBHOY HUBIBHOY, Esq.
CASSUMBHOY DHURUMSEY, Esq.
PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, Esq.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
4 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
3 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
2 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
1 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
On demand ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ..... 3 "
" 6 " ..... 5 "
" 12 " ..... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Bank furnishes Cheque Books, and it is particularly requested that Constituents will refrain from making entries in their Pass Books, and from drawing Cheques on any but the forms supplied.

Cheques on which any alterations or erasures have been made cannot be paid.

The Bank collects Bills, Cheques, &c. payable in Bombay but, in case of dishonoured Bills, does not take the Notarial step, unless instructed.

All Accounts balanced half-yearly, viz., on 30th June and 31st December.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other Shares ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody, and Interest or Dividends thereon drawn free of charge.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other shares, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by the Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager to the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made *(if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes, of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Endorsement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for Interest on such Government Promissory Notes on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address *"The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay,"* and to make all orders or the Hoondies payable to the same.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

RICHARD BARNES, Manager.
Bombay, 15th October 1863.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand ..... 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 do. do.
Do. Do. 6 do. ..... 5 do. do.
Do. Do. 12 do. ..... 6 do. do.

No Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities ..... 10 per cent.
On other Securities ..... 11 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
Do. 4 do. ..... 2s. 0·d. do.
Do. 3 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
Do. 2 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
Do. 1 do. ..... 2s do.
On demand ..... 1s. 11½d. do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent. commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 A.M. to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays ..... 10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS, Manager.
Bombay, 15th October 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 mts' sight above £50 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
" " 3 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. "
" " 2 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. "
" " 1 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. "
" On demand ..... "
On Scotland do. } 1s. 11½d. "
On Ireland do. }
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts on the *Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* re-issued payable on *demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate Drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000, except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent per annum.
Do. 9 do. do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 6 do. do. do. 5 do. do.
Do. 4 do. do. do. 4½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. do. 4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited, or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the Notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

"The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay."

R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.
Rampart Row, 19th October 1863.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies and grant loans on the Security of Government Paper, goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ¼ per cent., on the amount realized or invested.

On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent commission charged.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.
Bombay, 26th September, 1863.

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.
PAID-UP-CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND.—Francs 8,910,168 (£357,606.)
Head Office—14 Rue Bergère, Paris.
Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Honekong, Shanghai Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—2, Military Square.

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the above mentioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Kurrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
3 Do. Do. ..... 2s. 0¼d. "
On Demand ..... 1s. 11½d. "
On France 6 months' sight ..... frs. 2·57 cts. "
3 Do. Do. ..... " 2·54 " "
On Demand ..... " 2·53 " "

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. E. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 15th October 1863.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand ..... 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 do. do.
Do. Do. 6 do. ..... 5 do. do.
Do. Do. 12 do. ..... 6 do. do.

No Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities ..... 10 per cent.
On other Securities ..... 11 do.

EXCHANGE.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent. commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 A.M. to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays ..... 10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS, Manager.
Bombay, 15th October 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 mts' sight above £50 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.
" " 3 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. "
" " 2 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. "
" " 1 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. "
" On demand ..... "
On Scotland do. } 1s. 11½d. "
On Ireland do. }
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts on the *Bank of England*, on *Scotland* or *Ireland* re-issued payable on *demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a bill is required in favour of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate Drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000, except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent per annum.
Do. 9 do. do. do. 5½ do. do.
Do. 6 do. do. do. 5 do. do.
Do. 4 do. do. do. 4½ do. do.
Do. 3 do. do. do. 4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited, or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the Notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

"The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay."

R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.
Rampart Row, 19th October 1863.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies and grant loans on the Security of Government Paper, goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ¼ per cent., on the amount realized or invested.

On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent commission charged.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.
Bombay, 26th September, 1863.

Business Announcements.

ROSSELET & Co. have on hand a new and large stock of Riding Whips, Walking Sticks, Umbrellas, Sponges, Hair Brushes, Gesnell & Co.) Towels, Looking Glasses, Thermometers, American Stereoscopes for 12, 25, and 50 views, and a great variety of fancy goods, which deserve to be seen.

ROSSELET & Co. have just received some nice Jewellery, consisting of Gold Necklets, 18 Carats for Rs. 50.

Gold Sleeve Studs, 18 Carats from 20 to 35.

Do. Rings set with Pearls, Rubies, Turquoise, from 4 to 0.

Silver Snuff Boxes, elegantly chased and engraved, from 20 to 25.

A large stock of Gold Charms and Lockets from 25 to 30.

MELTONS.—The favorite Coating.
J. & W. WATSON & Co.

REGULATION HELMETS.
J. & W. WATSON & Co,

THE CLARENCE Black Dress Hat.
J. & W. WATSON & Co.

THE ASCOT Drab Hat.
J. & W. WATSON & Co.

MESSRS. J. & W. WATSON & Co., beg to invite inspection of their large and varied assortment of Gentlemens' HELMETS, HATS and CAPS, in which will be found all the new and leading novelties of the day.

They would call especial attention to their

JUNGLE HELMETS

which are made of the strongest and thickest felt, compatible with lightness of weight and durability, and possessing the air-chamber afford a sure protection from *Coup de soleil.* Price Rs. 8-8 sunas each.

SAXONY WOOLS.—Rs. 35 the suit; Strongly recommended for monsoon wear.
J. & W. WATSON & Co.

WEST OF ENGLAND ANGOLAS, Rs. 45 the suit.
J. & W. WATSON & Co.

SHEPHERDS PLAIDS. From Rs. 35 the suit; Now the leading pattern of the season.
J. & W. WATSON & Co.

BOOTS.—MONSOON LACE UP BOOTS for Ladies and Gentlemen.

(Impervious to rain.)

French Calf Boots Elastic sides.
English do. do.
N.B.—Good strong screwed sole walking boots
Rs. 8.....per pair.
Fort, Bombay. J. & W. WATSON & Co.

HER MAJESTY'S BOMBAY ARMY.

Extract from G. O. 16th August 1861. No. 855.

"*His Excellency takes this opportunity to remark on the diversity of style of Head Dress adopted by Officers of the Staff since the introduction of the Ellwood Helmet. To assist as far as possible in establishing uniformity in this article of dress, a Sealed Pattern of Helmet, on which a White Puggree is to be worn, has been lodged in the Office of the Adjutant General at Poona, as well as at the Shops of Messrs. Watson & Co., Military Outfitters, Bombay Poona and Kurrachee, from which Pattern no deviation can be permitted.*

Extract from Circular No. 1, February 21st, 1863, addressed to Commanding Officers of Her Majesty's Bombay Regiments.

"*When they parade in Marching Order or for Fatigue Duties Officers are permitted to wear the Helmet of the pattern lately established for the Staff.*"

With reference to the above we have the honor to state, that the Regulation Helmet as appointed to be worn by his Excellency the Commander-in Chief can be procured of us only.

Fort, Bombay. J. & W. WATSON & Co.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.) OPERATIVE CHEMISTS, &c., the Medical Hall Byculla, Bombay, beg to draw the attention of Amateur and Professional Photographers to their extensive and well selected STOCK OF APPARATUS, CHEMICALS, and every other requisite for the practice of Photography; and they are now in a position to execute orders most favorably, having recently extended this branch, and to facilitate its working, fitted-up Rooms especially adapted for the nature of the stock, at their commodious premises in Byculla, and further have placed a PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMIST of GREAT EXPERIENCE in charge of this branch.

TO SMOKERS.

Bristol Birds Eye	...in ½ lb. Tin and Packet.	
Returns	Do.	Do.
York Rivers	Do.	Do.
Latakia	Do.	Do.
Virginia Shag	Do.	Do.
Teddy's Smoking mixture	Do.	Do.

All in Prime condition. Meerschaum and Briar-wood Pipes, Cheroot Holders in the greatest possible variety, and every other Smoker's requisite.

TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)

SELECTED TEAS FROM CHINA.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. have made arrangements with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., China, for CONSTANT SHIPMENTS of the BEST TEAS selected by J. M. & Co.'s tea-taster at Canton.

Flowery Pekoe	in 7 lbs. boxes,	
Souchong	Do.	Do.
Best mixed Souchong and Pekoe	Do.	Do.
Do. do. do. and Hyson,	Do.	Do.
Do. Orange Pekoe,		
Do. Green Teas.		

MOCHA COFFEE and CRYSTALIZED SUGAR of the best to hand.

WHITBY JET ORNAMENTS.—Just received by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., a splendid variety of JET ORNAMENTS, consisting of Neck Lets, Necklets, Brooches, Bracelets, Waist Belt Buckles, Pins, Sleeve Links, &c. &c.

Jewellery received by every mail—The largest selection in Bombay.

TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)
Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort.

HAM, FLITCH, BACON AND CHEESE, &c. &c. received via the OVERLAND ROUTE MONTHLY to ensure perfect freshness.

In ozs. at 12 per lb. { York and Westphalia Hams / Bath Chops and Pigs / Wiltshire Bacon in Salt and sugar. / Cheek. }

At 12 per lb.

CHEESE.

Cheddar	Parmesan
Stilton	Guncise
Pine	Richmond
Souerset	Berkley

Gouda. Edam.

ALL PERISHABLE PROVISIONS RECEIVED OVERLAND which are guaranteed by the undersigned.

TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)
Bombay Fort, and Byculla) and Poona.

BILLIARDS. Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.) have just received a supply of BILLIARD KIT by THURSTON & Co., comprising Superfine Cloth with Pockets and Covers for Cushions, complete in tin case.

Best Ash Cues in tin cases.
Pool Balls of the finest Ivory and warranted (sizes 1⅞, 2, 2⅛, 2¼ and 2⅜.)
Billiard Balls, (sizes 1⅞, 2, 2⅛, 2 1-16th, and 2⅜.)
Bagatelle Balls.
French Tips and Cement, Wax, and Chalks.

ALSO.

The NEW GAME OF GERMAN BILLIARDS, and numerous other new and interesting Games.

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DORABJEE HORMUSJEE has the pleasure to apprize his kind customers, that he has just received Quarterly and direct from Paris, Kid Gloves, white and colored, for ladies and gentlemen; Ribbons, broad and narrow; Alexandra Curls and Head Dresses; Ladies' Kid Boots and Shoes; white Glace Silk in variety; Gold and Jet Brooches and Bracelets; Spanish Lace Shawls; Princess Royal Corsets; superior Lawn Handkerchiefs; Tarletan, white and colored; and other articles too numerous to mention, of which he solicits an inspection.

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